Mr. Dickerson's Reply to Chief Engineer TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

isherwood has at last answered the case against him in a court of justice, and attempts to meet the verdict of a jury by proving that I am no . Let Now sir, I will settle any question as to that 'ay admit New sir, I will settle any question to the case, that I do ' ot know a cylinder head from a full moon, which, I am told it resembles. An investigating comm the will probabty make him conscious that Ac is on trial, and net 1. Whenever i apply for a stream as engine driver in the navy, it will be time enough to sequire whe her i am competent. Till the I shall not permit the very important question of the present condition of the many on be, confused with my mortes, nor ask your space

The real question now before the country is whether the ships his true are an sport as those of other navies, and whether they use stand a expansively, as other ships do. The distinction between our ships and others is that all where sings whatever, was the exception of some small bosts, they an "independent cut of," by which is mount cut off independent of the exhaust values, whereasy our new screw ships use no indepen-The expansive value of steam, for whenever the steam is a voil shorter by the steam valve, by the same opera the the exhanst valve seeke carrier, and what is gained a one and by exponentian is lest at the other end by exponentian is lest at the other end by exponentian is lest at the other end by examining the steam. And so had are the own engines by this respect that, although they are in pairs, at right angles to each other, yet shey have frequently to each of a set there is no proving that the restance of one engine near its centre is no great that the other is unable to force it to go. They he is one entire to run the other, and the ship gais but little ower ever in his reply laberwood cadeavors to evale the true energy as follows:—

system to the meno as follows.—
The rative year of these stoops is simply the well known tap take and some eason tak, of almost universal use in the serve statement of Europe, whether in the naval or mere cleant service. By this arrangement the steam can be cut off anywhere between one third and two-thirds the stroke the smoon, at the will of the engineer by merely turning a wheel. For Dakerson attempts to preduce the impression as the stroke parts a nonexpansion one, is worthers, and that the while give a nonexpansion one is worthers, and that the William of the control of the stroke parts of the control of the c

that it is Mr. letter wood's invention, whereas it is the most suppression of convenient, well known and best gear for a recompare ever contrived.

Now, what will the country think of this man when it are first the stanciant is simply an attempt to convey a few many reson by telling only a part of the truth. It is to enter the convenient of the part of the truth. It is to enter the late of the part of the truth. It is to enter the late of the part of the truth. It is to enter the late of the part of the discards from his regimes, and thereby rouse them. First time motion? Is used on other engines, to the chie part pose of a read-off, but for the purpose of ever any thereby rouse them. First time motion? Is there anything exposed in my speech werse than that I never easpected other whom is the above, or others like it, which his his book. The frequents and all the old ships have a "Stevenson which," just as these new bouts have, but they have also the independent out-off valve, and they have the large extincters wherealy the out-off valve can be under assimily given independent out-off valve, and they have the large extincters wherealy the out-off valve can be under assimily given independent out-off valve, and they have the large extincters wherealy the out-off valve can be under assimily given independent out-off valve, and they have used the thorseous stabilitation of expansion. Isberwood states truly that the discardant in the explanation of the power which expansion yields. What I have urged upon the second of the the approximation of the power which expansion yields. What I have urged upon the second of the power which expansion yields. What I have urged upon the second of the power which expansion yields. What I have urged upon the second of the power which expansion yields. What I have urged upon the second of the power which expansion problems and one provided in my I hands, but it is that the navy return to the plan of the power which expansion, how he pass which were invented and used a few experiment

Another acceptable propeller was intended to be a state of the states intended to be a state of the water when the vessel was under said alone, and it were seen in our ter that it might be holisted out set to water when the vessel was under said alone, and it were seen indicated that the maximum revolutions of the engines and the shifts per minute, the pick of the screw-acceptable property of the property of the server which was now be server of the server, which was now brought up to the preposterous discovered of eighten feet six theses, and the number of its bases servers from two to four. If which as competed a continuous of eighten feet six theses, and the number of the vessel, until that too had undergone a change to receive it the key, thewese, naving to be greatly despended no received by the amount added) the vessel's quaght of water, already a maximum by service, and decreased her value and use selected to the same degree.

This change in the server which was absolutely necessary to allow the engines to function at all—after it had een nad, resulted the only to easily the silver with its occly.

Pensate in was delivered into the lands of Dearron to do with ser as he picased. Now this statement is just like the other one, only not quies or true. The fact is that the Prossecia were nearly but I when we undertook to make engines for her and she was constructed to use a hoisting two bloded screw, which was shee the usual plan in the navy. When we undertook to engines I applied to the Secretary for leave to siter that plan and substitute a fixed four-bidded strew, which I insisted would produce great advantages. The application was strendously research as isherwood says, by all the bureaux, and dovernor lonory yielded to the strength of the arguments brought to bear on him, and as a consequence the original plans for stem bearings, &c.—when the goes must regimer had nade, not we—were altered at some cost. The result was that our plans were so appr. wed that over United States stems rince built, it respect to her fixed lour-bidded screw, and to her carrow

Then follows this statement:—

A tew menths since Dickerson assured the Navy Depart an atthick the Pensacola's machiners were the finest in so world, and that he whole difficulty has in the want of each of the rempiecers against women—as they are navel a gueers—he rapps in his speech. He promised that it he be partment would place the machinery in his hands he would send out those who would soon demonstrate its cerection and the liepartment took him a his word.

The vessel was handed over to his agents, with instruction that every faculty when the large squadron as New Oriesa and the machine shops of that city could afford should be placed at his disposa.

Ke expense was sparred, for the services of the vessel were mightly record, and if even a medicare performance could reposit a first disposa.

his disposal, onse was spared; for the services of the vessel were receied, and if even a mediotre performance could

No expense was spared; for the services of the vessel were injustify second, and if even a medioric performance could be obtained at would be a great benefit.

The is as non-ritke its predecessor as possible. The fact it this after the Pensacola had been ashere a week on the Firmish rects she was sent to New Origans, with her engines out of less, the ship itself "hogged," the condensers broken away from the earlies by the working of the ship when ashore, and of course much desabled. Inc Department attempted to have her condenneed and sold as old iron there; but Mr. Forbes, for whom I had bein several engines, offered to buy those engines, to put note a merchant ship, upon my assurance that they were (as they are) the best in the world to-day. This headed of the plan; but Captain Fox seported to sir. Forbes that the engines could not be made to work, whereupon Mr. Forbes wrote to me, aking if I would not send a man to elecate them and report them. To bested, saying that if I did these people would at once take advantage of it to say that I had falled, and I knew that it was impossible to put them in order without a dry dock to straighten the ship, &c. Mr. Forbes, however, urged me, and i consented to send a man but I protected anyself by writing to the lepartment the ery contrary of what is implied by laher wood's statement, and easing that Mr. Cameron would bring home the ship, but to did not repair her then. These letters are on fir in the Navy Pepartment, and on the trial I suppermend Mr. Weiles to produce them in court, but he refused to obey the summons, which I thought juddoom under the eigenfred to the Secretary that the engine could not the repaired the report uself the Assistant Secretary of the Navy suddowed an order to go on and do what them, and on the ship had filled her candensers, and do such thims as an engine driver eight to do be under the eigenfred to the Secretary that the engine should be say and the good of the trip of the tropole, which when report, with Captain took handwriting, was produ the fires in the furnare, and burnt up one of the Is pressy well played thus far. The whole work done on the ship on what inher wood says "the agent post party, was \$1 kill the too the too, when the wages of men more \$5 a day whough aff, cameron could get them for the from matther ship hat speek would have them, and sing riseds were charged \$20. How much work less than \$2,000 sell do en an eighes even here can hardly be meen when doze and yet the a therewood's foundation on which the swore in Washington that the Forencoin had been put as thereup repair, not on which he made the statement. Now ser, what is to be said of this part of the Engineers in their's absence.

The attempts to justify the unpresenced of sickies, and she rescipting to imprison too if website Washington, as follows:

There is name to fail, in connection with the pred select appropriate the free interest of the detention of the partner, single, or board and it was bried, and of Dickerson's fear to read the apparently new limit, and of Dickerson's fear to read the apparently never inconded the vesses to be found in the interest of the most when wanted against the release. At any time they expected every day to select Washington, and may shaped see Foundation and a price. It was supposed the twoold be a telestably seed vessel, instead of the wretched anner she proved, and has she answered his expectation, and failed to be the proved, and has she answered his expectation, and failed to be the proved, and has she answered his expectation, and failed to the state of the world have to be the sheet hands.

ha't this infamous? And this too from Isberwood, w' so with difficulty set through the hands of the constitute inquiring into the loyalty of officers, and such shoun his own letter was produced advising one of his Priends to remain with the rebellion, as it would us.

whom he can letter was produced advising one of has been to remain with the roboliton, as it would sutceed.

Finally be attempts to make out the speed of has been to be good, and relies chiefly on letters from engine frivers on the Adicondack. That ship has been tost make than a year, and therefore cannot disprove his claims as to her—"dead men tell no takes," but he surfacers cannot maintain sea, knots on hour. The complete answer to his proceed statement, that at eathy revolutions these ships go eleven and a half knots an hour, is to be found in his testismony (pamphet case, p. 61), when he swore it was not accepted for them to go more than ton and a half knots with the sturns. I quote—

Q—Is it possible for these ships to so more than ten knots as hour with only eaxy torns to the minute?

A—I suppose about ien and a half knots.

But why should this question of speed to left in doubt? A year ago I wrote to the Secretary and begged him to have one of these ships in over a measured distance, say from Sandy Hock lightship to Delaware lightship jund back for a day, and by that means ascertain the speed; but be won't do that. Whenever that is done mine knots an hour will beat the ship. But, until that is done, any amount of lying can'be resorted to, and, as in the case where is therwood swore about it, the speed can be possibilities.

The fact is, that the specifications require these engines to run minety revolutions, and yet here, in a public defisies, the chalf of the expected speed, and yet eays that is extraordinary.

As to the "inadgmant denial" of Hibbert and Mages.

about two-thirds of the expected speed, and yet eays that is extraordinary.

As to the "indignant denial" of Hibbert and Magee, it is too late. They were challenged to go on the stand and make it where a penalty would attach if they swore falsely, and they couldn't be had, although I called for them for several days, and until Judge Carter reproved use by saying I had made "capital enough out of their absence." Yours.

E. N. DICKERSON.

ERMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR A MODIFICATION THE TAX.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of producers, refinen and merchants engaged in the petroleum trade was beld on Friday, at 220 Pearl street, Mr. A. M Cozzens in the chair and Mr. Thos, S. Dakin acting as secretary. There was a very full attendance of producers, refiners and various localities where petroleum is produced, refined and sold. The object of the meeting, as stated by the pointed at a previous meeting, of which Judge Seiden Marvin is chairman, and to discuss the propriety and expediency of memorializing Congress to modify the tax proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on petroleum, believing it to be disastrous to the trade and

the future development of ste production.

It was further stated that this execting was called for the purpose of obtaining the views of the trade of the country at large, and not of any particular class of ope rators; also, that a meeting had been held, pursuant to a call of the United States Fetroleum Association of the city of New York, at which it was resolved to memoralize Congress got to impose a tax on crude oil, but to increase the present tax of ten to fifteen cents per gallon on refined for domestic consump-

on crude oil, but to increase the present tax of ten to ditteen cents per gallon on refined for domestic consumption.

The committee's report, in the form of a memorial, was unanimously adopted—asking for a tax of five cents per gailon on crude at the wells and a drawback of the same amount on reined oil-experted. This dax, it would seem from statistics, would afford fully the amount of revenue asked for from petroleum, at the same time be of less expense to collect, the most simple and least objectionable to the export trade, besides being a greater protection to home manufacturers. Ascommittee consisting of Mesers, Marvin, Baom, howning, tozzans, Waless Barrows, Mowbray and Finch was appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the Committee on Ways and Means and to urge the adoption of views set forth in the memorial of which the tollowing is a copy.—

To the Honogania Committee of Ways and Means of the city on New York, did call a convention of the producers, manufacturers, and deniers in petroleum at their rooms on the 6th inst., for the purpose of considering the best method of meeting the wishes of the government in regard to the imposition of an increased tax on petroleum, and dissevering from the action of the sand convention, and dissevering from the action of the sand convention as a minority report by one of our number, who was also a negober of the Committee on Kessultions of the said convention, as a minority report by one of our number, who was also a negober of the Committee on Kessultions of the said convention, which was gubstantially as follows.—

tions of the said convention, which was gubstactially as follows:—

Resolved. That in then of the method at present prescrited by the internal revenue laws for taxing and raising a revenue from performing the properties of the internal revenue laws for taxing and raising a revenue from performing the cents per gallon, or two dollars per barrell, should be imposed on crude petroleum at the wells, and that on so much of the same as shall be refused and manufactured into liminizating oil and exported to foreign countries, a drawback equal in amount per gallon or carrel to the tax upon the crude article, shall be allowed and paid to the exporter.

We believe that the recommendation of the Hon Secretary of the treasury to repeal the present tax on manufactured illuminating oils, and impose a tax on order preforming the treasury to repeal the present tax on manufactured illuminating oils, and impose a tax on order preforming the treasury to repeal the present tax on manufactured illuminating oils, and impose a tax on order preforment of district and that the method indicated in the foregoing resolution is much to be preferred to the pian recommended by the majority of the aforementioned convention, which was directed to be presented for your consideration by a special committee from that body, of which Samuel Downer, hear, is chairman. In support of our views we would urge the following considerations:—

First—The tax above recommended would yield the amount of revenue desired by the government, while it would not increase the price of the article for domestic consumption.

Scond—A tox thus imposed would much simplify the

would not increase the price of the article for domestic consumption.

Second—A tax thus imposed would much simplify the mode of collecting the revenue, and render the expense of collecting much less than it is under the present system, or than it would be under the system recommended by the majority of the above convention, while it would, at the same time, operate as an incidental protection to the retirement of reteriors in the United State. the refiners of perceion as an incidental protection to the refiners of perceion in the United States.

In relation to the first proposition, to wit: that the tax of five cents per gailon on crude oil, with a drawback of two cents per gailon on reflued, when exported, would yield a sufficient revenue, the following statements are submitted:—

submitted:—
It is estimated that the production of crude petroleum
in the United States, for the year 1863, was an average
of 6.000 barreis daily, or 2.196,000 for the year. A tax
of five cents per gailou, or \$2 per barrei upon said production when sold, would be \$12,000 per day, or
\$4,380,000 for the year; and with the present developments, an equal production may be safely anticipated for
1864.

as an equal production may be safely anticipated for 1864.

From statistics furnished by the export trade, it appears that about one-half of the preduction goes to forcing countries. Of the whole amount exported, about one-third is crude—which would make the amount of refined exported, about 475,000 barrels, upon which a drawbarg of \$2 per barrel would amount to \$95,000; which taken from the gross receipts, would leave a net revenue to the government of \$3,430,000. By this system, the government will receive a tax of five cents per gallon on all the crude exported, and about three cents per gallon on all the crude exported, and about three cents per gallon on all the refined exported, whereas, by the law now in force, no revenue has been obtained from the large amount of oil exported. The revenue would thus be increased more than \$2,000,000 per annum.

We would also recommend that the certificate of government efficials, upon proper proof of exportation of manufactured oil, be used in payment of tax at the wells. Felly believing our views and expositions to be correct, we pray your honorable body to give to them a favorable consideration, and that you adopt them in your report to the House of Representatives. By the adoption of this system of taxing petroleum, we believe that justice will be rendered to all branches of the trade, and a autable protection afforded to the manufacturing interest.

New Your, Jan. 8, 1864.

Landlord and Tenant Case.

Before Hon, Judge Sutherland. John Feley iz. George Marein.-The plaintiff sued to recover rent for certain premises occupied by the defendant. The defendant set up two defences-first, that he had been compelled to remove in consequence of the annoyance consequence of the consequence of the annoyance consequence of the contents of the consequence placing garbage in front of his door; and secondly, that he placing garbage in front of his door; and secondry, that he had surrendered the premises, which surrender had been accepted by plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel objected to the introduction of any evidence on the first defence, contending that his chent was not liable for any acts of the co-tenant, the plaintiff having let the same in good faith, and not being instrumental himself in causing the nursance, if any such in fact existed; that the existence of children was a necessity in a civilized community, and that the plaintiff do not feel disposed to lay an embargo upon the propagation of the human species; that the carbage was a matter for the consideration of the efficient Street inspector. The Court coincided with the views of plaintiff, and excluded the evidence. Upon the question of surrender the testimony went to show that the defendant, on the list day of November, 1861, went with the key of the premises to Mr. Foley and threw the key on his counter, saying. Here's your key," and left the store. Mr. Renry M. Morange, for the plaintiff, insisted that this could not be construed into an acceptance of the premises by Mr. Foley; that a similar similarly situated could not very well take up the key and piach it at the tenant's head, nor could be order he certes to esize hold of the tenant's body and detain it sufficiently long to thrust the key into his poperate in law as a cancellation of the lease. The Judge thereupon heid that there was no sufficient surrender or acceptance of the premise, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Application of the lease. The Judge thereupon heid that there was no sufficient surrender or acceptance of the premise, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. had surrendered the premises, which surrender had been

Arrivals and Departures.

New Grivan-Scamelie Columbia.-Miss C Deraison, Mrs Wooderd and servant ale Hart, a Duint, Case Bennison, Livette, Char Schiene, J Levy, Issae Levy Mrs, Berrein, Mr Steinberg, J Levy, Issae Levy Mrs, Barren, M Steinberk, Mrs W A Abderson, F McManus and Iwo sons, Jone Butchiste, M Educate, Ges Sering, Mrs Der Char Freips, G A Wheeler Rev M C Charun, A Saunders, E C Streetel, J Leboute, J B Goder, Coas Frank, Mr Harvey and any, Mrs De Con, C C Fogg, Dr Syne, Mr Hilyer, Indy and child. He Even, W W Burtanck, S Gerau Garde Deite, Mrs Mary Phagabon, Mrs Capi A C Sterreit, Lieutran Harvey, Mrs Levy and two children, J B Stiffer, infina Deite, J W Krene, Joseph Seylel, Benrietta Doite, Wan A Michell and Eve children, Farmena Done, Chertes Doite, George Dubose, S C Hickey, J T Meyen, J K Dillou, Wm Ciren, Kra Graham and child, R Winness, Mrs Capi Latines, Wm D Dimock, Capt C C G Thornton, W S Wheeler, May From Havann—J M Storey, A Gage, G de Avanno, C Perrer, Nameur, Rep Graham, And Misser, A Schrick, Mis A Linkin, Master N Linkin, Miss L Linkin, Klas A Linkin, Master N Linkin—and H in theram.

THE VOLUNTEERING.

The Mode of Recruiting Here and 'n New England. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

In an article in the HERALD of this date you make refe rence to the system of volunteer recruiting in New York and vicinity. Permit me to say that it is an utter im-possibility for any man to be enlisted at Lafayette Hall under any false pretence whatever, as the cath and oblitogether with the nature of the service he is to perform, as well as all the bounties he is entitled to. After the natter has thus been fully explained by the mustering officer, and the recruit is willing and free from liquor, be s mustered into the service, and not otherwise. The he alone has jurisdiction, and the right to dispose of as he may deem proper, after it has been fully explained to

Department. On my arrival here I found that recruiting in New York and Brooklyn was almost entirely suspend-I commenced an investigation to ascertain in what way volunteering for the army could be revived and stimulated. in the meantime I was informed that large num-bers of men were recruited in New York and taken to the Fastern States. I consulted with Mr. Orison Blunt and other Supervisors of New York in regard to the best means to be adopted to check the flow of men from New York to the East. I conversed with a number of the leading parties engaged in transferring the men to the Fastern States, and impressed upon them the importance and necessity of enlisting their men in New York, in order so a necessity of emissing their men in New York, in order to avoid the asserted bardshipe of another draft, which all well meaning citizens were extremely anxious should be avoided if possible. After great labor and attention to the matter, lincreased my enlistments to over one hundred per day, and torned the flow of men from the East to the city of New York for enlistment, when, to my surprise, I find that my friends of the Loyal League drive them off again to the East, where they are now being conveyed at the rate of about one hundred or more daily, and enlisted to the credit of the quota of those States, by which my enlistments fell off to seven in one day, from an average or about one hundred for the several days preceding it; and if cripples are palmed oif upon the government, it is owing to the criminal negligence or incompetency of the examining surgeons.

In order that you may understand the medius operandit of enisting men at the East, I submit the following facts, which I have learned with great care and labor—At Portsmouth, N. H., the broker produces the recruit and passes him over thio the hands of the representatives of the town or county that the recruit lis for; at the same time the representative is handed a card by the broker, with the amount of money marked upon it that the recruit has agreed to enlist for. The representative of the town or county takes the man before the surgeon, and if he is promonneed it for military service, he is then mustered by a provest marshal, and makes an assignment to the representative of the town or county, as the case may be, of all bourties that he is entitled to from the United States. State, county and town, and on this assignment the whole of the money is paid to such representative, to avoid the asserted hardships of another draft, which

promounced fit for military service, he is then mustered by a provest marshal, and makes an assignment to the representative of the town or county, as the case may be, of all bounties that he is entitled to from the United States. State, county and town, and on this assignment the whole of the money is paid to such representative, who hands to the recent the amount named upon the card, and the balance he passes over to the broker. And in all cases the agreement entered into between the recruit and the chocker is carried out by the and representative in every particular. While at concord, N. H., although the recruit makes a similar assignment of all his bounties, yet the money there is paid to the broker, who settles with the recruit by giving him the amount he agreed for and retains the balance himself. The broker is met at the railroad depot in Iwenty-seventh street, where the agents of the Eastern States bid for his men; offering from five to six hundred dollars for each men, and after the broker has made his arrangement with the agent of the East, it is telegraphed to Springfield. Mass., to which place the broker and his men proceed, where they are met by the party that has been telegraphed to, who conducts the broker and his men to Boston, where they are farnished with carriages from one depot to another, and subsistence and transportation from Boston to the office of the Provist Marshal is the State where the men are to be examined and mustered; and this expense, tegether with the outertainment furnished to the broker after the men are mustered (consisting of wine, dinners, sleigh rises, &c.,) is paid for by the authorities there, who encourage this species of recruiting by joining the broker in the testivities referred to. And these, together with the moneyed inducements offered, has taken away from New York men enough, within the lent nimely days, to have filled the quota of the city under the last call of the Precident.

But up to this time there has been no outcry from any source against the system of

better furn their attention to filling up the thinned ranks of the army by alding to put men in the service, instead of laboring to keep them out of it, and working to have them discharged after they have been enlisted; or if theirs is an association of phlanthropists, I mest respectfully call their attention to the sufferings of the new recruits that are sent to Ricer's Island, where they will find an extensive field for their philanthropic operations.

Mr. Orison Blunt and his associates on the New York Bounty Committee are men of practical minds and not theorists, and therefore adopted a plan of procuping recruits that, in their judgment, would have the effect to furnish the requisite number of men to relieve New York from another draft, for they adopted the only policy that could be pursued to enable New York to compete with the Fastern States in the procuring of men for the military service of the country by volunteering, and in my opinion, if let alone and allowed to pursue their own course, would be able to give the government all the men called for from this city, for they are acquainted with the nature and character of the people they have to deal with. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. B. SPINOLA.

The Re-Entisting Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS. This veteren regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Rugg, which left this city nearly three years ago, arrived about five o'clock last evening, and are at present quartered at the Park Barracks. Out of nine hundred men they have returned with about one hundred and fifty. Their appearance indicates that they have seen pretty hard service. Having re-enlisted, they will remain home for about thirty days, and with new recruits will then return to the field of action. The following are the names of some of the officers:-

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding—H. P. Rugg.
Adjutant—Geo. H. Crawford.
Surgeon—John T. Myere.
Assistant Surgeon—James W. Hughes.
Quartermaster—L. Tidball.
Captains—Wm. McFadden, A. F. Cole.
Lieutenants—H. N. Hamilton, Chas. E. Hunt, Augustus
Rubbell, Ed. F. Richard.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-BIGHTH TENNSYLVANIA ON FURLOUGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1864. The Iwenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived this afternoon on furlough, and were received by the Henry Guard, accompanied by Bergfield's Band, who escorted them to the refreshment saloon, where a salute was fired in honor of the returning heroes and their tattered flags. The Twenty-eighth is the regiment which was formerly commanded by General Geary as its colonel, and is new of this division. The whole regiment has

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Shipman. COLLISION BETWEEN A STRAMER AND A SAILING

VESSEL.

Thomas D. Fletcher, w. the Steamer Cubana. This libel is filed to recover damages alleged to have been in-flicted on the schooner Minerva at rea, on the 19th of one, 1880, in a collision with the Spanish schooner Cubana. The schooner is an English vessel, belonging to Nova Scotia. The Judge, in his decision, says that the

Nova Scotia. The Judge, in his decision, says that the schooner was under a very light breare, and was making but little headway at the time. It was the duty of the steamer to have cleared her, and she is liable for the damages caused by the collision, unless the schooner was in fault. After reviewing the derivamentances or the case at considerable length, the Court gave a decree for the libellants, and sent the case to a reteree to compute the damager.

Heavy Parker and Others vs. the Stonner Scotia — This was a libel filled by the owners of the schooner E. H. Parker to recover damages for a collision with the occan steamer Scotia. The Judge, in his decision, says that the Scotia is a very large ocean steamer, was proceeding very elevity down the channel, between Long and staten islands, on 13th of Novembers 1862, towards evening and after it negan to grow dark. She was well manned and in competent bands. She was near mid-channel, but a little to the castward. After a review of the circumstances, the Judge said there was no adequate excusse for the schooner changing her course, and dismissed the libel gainst the steamer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The statement in the newspapers that I am connect to the new Beard of Commissioners of Felice in recorrect. Your respectfully, KDWARDS II. ON NO. 100 FDFH ALERS, JAN. 9, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

Important Document from the Provost Marshal General's Office-The Enrolment, &c., &c.
The following document has just been issued from the

Provost Marshal General's office:-PROVOET MARCHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1864.
The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

OTHER.

The chief objects of the act of 1863, chapter 75, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the forces of the United States, and for other purposes," were to previde for enrolling the forces of the United States, in order to ascertain the number of able-bodied soldiers between the ages of awenty and forty-five years who might be called upon for military duty, to divide them into classes, and to call out from time to time such proportion of these troops as the emergencies of the service should require. The design of Congress, as expressed in the clause to which you have directed my attention (the last clause of the twelfth section), was to equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers, as far as possible, among the several loyal States, and among the districts of each State.

To attain this result, the statute directs the President "to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion."

It is obvious that the number of met, and the periods of their respective service, must both be mken as elements of calculation in order to ascertain the total amount of service thus accertained in each State would give the total amount of service thus accertained in each State would give the total amount in the aggregate of all the service performed in all the States.

To ascertain the amount of service which either one of the States would have rendered if it had borned its just share, or, in other words, what part of such aggregate service was justly due from each State, it became necessary to compare the population of all the States.

To ascertain the amount of service which either one of the States would way. This was the plan persoribed by the statute of July 22, 1861, chapter 9, section 1, for the apportion of the draft under the Eurolment

question, and when balances are thus made up for all the States the emount of service will be equally distributed according to law.

The statute also requires that the enrolment districts into which the States are to be divided chould be equalized among themselves. This may be effected upon the same principles as above stated. The number of men to be furnished by any one district bears the same proportion to the number to be furnished by the State as the number of men enrolled in that district bears to the whole number corrolled in the State.

The only means provided by the statule to enable the President to equalize the draft among the several districts is by reference to the numbers therein respectively enrolled. There being no census of rederal population for either of these districts or sub-districts, and no authority given to the President to take a consus thereof, it is obviously the intent of longress that the enrollment itself should be the basis for equalizing the draft among districts. The statute of 1863 prescribes no particular mode of equalizing the numbers of troops among the several states, and though the President is therefore left to his own discretion as to the mode of carrying the law into effect, we he is certainly justified in taking the came mode of equalizing the draft among the States as is prescribed for equalizing the draft among the States as is prescribed for equalizing the draft among the several districts; and whatever mode he adopts by which the law is carried into effect, his decirion is final as to the essignment of quotas.

A difficulty arcse in the practical administration of this

whatever mode he adopts by which the law is carried into effect, his decirion is final as to the essignment of quotas.

A difficulty arcse in the practical administration of this statute, from the circumstance that troops were required for service before the enrolment could be completed in all the States, and it was impossible for them to ascortain definitely the exact quota of each State and district prior to the completion of the enrolment. To obviate this difficulty, and to avoid the danger of having the army depicted while in the presence of the enemy, it was deemed proper to divide the first draft into two parts, or to call out only a portion of the first draft, with a view of completing the equalization of the draft as a whole, after the errolment should have been completed. The second part of the first draft, therefore, yet remains to be completed, and it becomes necessary therefore to give each State credit in the above mentioned account for all troops furnished duder the first part of the aforesaid draft, and the balance of the first draft will be all that will now be due on that draft from each State respectively.

After the first section of the draft was drawn, and before the quotas for the last section thereof can be assigned, a new element has been introduced which must how be taken into account. The government has authorized volunteers to be enrolled, who have received bounties, and who are to be credited to the States as part of their respective quotas in the same manner as though such volunteers had been furnished under the draft.

By observing these principles and methods of calculation, the requisitions of the law in ascertaining the quotas of each State will, I think, be substantially complied with.

Isubjoin a tabular form of making out the account of each State for more convenient reference.

WILLIAM WHITING.

Solicitor of the War De

ota now to be drawn for.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Flagg-Borart.—On Wednesday, January 6, by the Rev. P. P. Irving, Dr. Samoel D. Flago, Jr., United States Navy, to Marr C., Caughter of Dr. S. N. R. Bognet, of New Brighton, Staten Island.

Livery—Weelden.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, January 7, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, Captain I. LURKY—Weelden.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, January 7, Rosser J. Prooff to Miss Sarah Washington, January 7, Rosser J. Prooff to Miss Sarah Washington, John of this city.

Rossers—Krimster.—On Thursday, January 7, by the Rev. A. B. Hart, Mr. Thomas Rousers to Miss Marina Krimster, all of this city.

White—Hegins.—On Thursday, January 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, 299 West Eighteenth street, by the Rev. Chauncey Murray, Mr. Adam Waffe to Miss Kare Hegins, daughter of the late George Hughes, Esq., of Armagh. No cards.

Edinburg (Scotland) and Armagh (Ireland) papers please copy.

BURGES,—On Saturday, January 9, after a lingering illness, John M. Burgess, sped 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother in-law, charles S. Archer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 609 Washington street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 609 Washington street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Bode.—Suddeply, on Saturday, January 9, John Henry Bode.

Bode.—Suddeply, on Saturday, January 9, John Henry Bode.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 56 South Sixth attreet, Williamsburg.

Boder.—On Saturday, January 9, Catharine A. Boder in the 19th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her uncles Thomas, James and Henry Bogue, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, 410 Eighth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Blanch.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 6, Anne G., wife of Francesco Blanchi, and daugnter of John B. Simonson, of Staten Island, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence. No. 250 Carlton avenue.

Carries.—On Saturday morning, January 9, of consumption, Eazzasary, wife of Adolphus F. Carler, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 Fast. Sixteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at half-past time o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New Canan, Con., for interment.

Gollans.—On Sunday, January 10, Mary Conlins, young-

Sixteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at half past nine o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New Canaan, Com., for interment.

Collars,—On Sunday, January 10, Mary Collins, good 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 151 kilzabeth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Dewitter,—On Friday, January 8, Massing Inwitters, daughter of Henry Dewhurst, in the 28th year of ner age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her father, 200 East Thirty-fourth street.

Descal.—On Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, January 9, Jazz Marinnet Disson, born in France, March 19, 1809.

The tuneral will take place at No. 12 Bose street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. His triends are respectfully requested to attend.

Descal.—In Brookiyn, on Saturday, January 9, of dropty, Amean, daughter of the late Walter and Abagail Dongan, of Castieton, Staten Island, aged 70 years, 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Protestatt Episco pat church, at ractoryville, 8 atten island, this (Monday) afternoon, at half past tweive o'clock. The relatives and

friends are respectfully invited to attend. Beats feave whitehall at iwenty minutes past cleven and Corlinada street at thirty minutes past cleven A. M.

ELHOY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 9, Mazankir, wife of Captain Samuel Ellott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attand the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 231 Park avenue, second door from Cliaton avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation. avense, on Toesday afterBood, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia japers please copy.
FARCHID.—OB Sunday, January 10, after a painful and lingering liness, Eugenar N. FARCHILD, formerly of Ogdensburg, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FENNELLY.—OB Sunday, January 10, after a short and painful illness, Many Ann Fennelly, only daughter of Michael and Bridget Fonnelly, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Michael and Bridget Founcily, aged 4 years, a month 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one e'clock, from the residence of her parents, 294 West Twenty-ninth street.

GLASTRIEN.—On Sunday, January 10, of consumption, after a tedious illness, the beloved wife of Edward Glastrick, a native of Dublin, aged 25 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mathew Walsh, 359 West Twelfth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

harvey.—On Sunday, January 10, after a short illness.

Anny C., beloved wife of Thomas J. Harvey and younges!
daughter of John C. and Ann Gale, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 191
West Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at
three o'clock.

West Twenty eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Hackerr.—On Saturday evening, January 9, of consumption, Mrs. Ann Hackerr, wife of Peter Hackett, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., this day (Monday) at 12 o'clock.

Tipperary (Ireland) papers please copy.
Jones, —in Brooklyn, on Friday, January 8, Henry B. Jones, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Elm place, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Kelly, —the Sunday, January 10, John Kelly, the beloved husband of Catharine Kelly, of Virginia, parish of Lurgan, county Cavan, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Iuesday).

Kosker.—On Sunday, January 10, Dona E. L., only daughter of Charles and Minna Koster, aged two years, 7 mouths and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on luesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Broome street.

Lake —In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 10, Mrs. Mary Lake, relict of David W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in her 83d year.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Tuesday morning.

Morr.—On Saturday, January 9, M. Hoffer Morr.

ing.
Morr.—On Saturday, January 9, M. Hopper Morr.
His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, foot of West Fifty-fourth street. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rev Dr. Hutton's church, on Washington square, until half-past one o'clock.

Street. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rev Pr. Hutton's church, on Washington square, until half-past one o'clock.

Micreut.—At Harlem, on Saturday morning, January 9, Edizatent, wife of John Murphy, aged 56 years, 8 moaths and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son, James W. Flynn, 126th street, between Inited and Fourth avenues.

MICREUT.—On Friday, January 8, after a short lilness, Micreut.—On Friday, January 8, after a short lilness, William Micreut, a native of this city, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 14 Dommick street.

MCCEROY.—On Saturday evening, January 9, of consumption, Eliza McCerot, et al. The firm his late residence, No. 391 Washingtangstreet, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

MCGRAYAL.—On Saturday, January 9, of disease of the hver, Winarone M GrayaL. aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 232 West Ihirty-minth street, near Ninth avenue.

Nixox.—On Saturday, January 9, William 1, only son of William B, and Sarah J. Nixon, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Wai, W. Tinkler, 102 Orchard street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

OLDIN.—On Saturday, January 9, Axx, widow of Francis Oldis, in the Sist year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Amos C. Little, 173 West Twenty-second street. Her remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment.

O'Doxansoc,—On Saturday, January 9, of consumption, Patron O'Doxansoc, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of th

Court street.

Notwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

O'Brier.—On Sunday, January 10, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortifude.

ANN, the daughter of James and Mary O'Brien, aged 24 years.

ANN, the daughter of James and Mary O'Brien, aged 24 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 90 Third avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PALMER.—Ou Saturday, January 9, after a short and severe illness, Henny Palmer, a native of county Longford, parish of Carickledmon, Ireland, aged 68 years and 8 months.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 298 East Fourteenth street.

street.
Longford and Chifornia papers please copy.
PRILLIPE —On Saturday evening January 2, at Bergen
Point, N. J., Willie, son of Alpha and Hannah M. Phillips, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the

Ilps, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the foueral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at half past two o'clock. Boat leaves pier No. 2 North river at one P. M. Carriages in waiting at the Bergen Point ferry.

PONNTON.—On Saturday evening, January 9, of dyptheria, ANNA MARIA, only daughter of Richard and Sus.n Poynton, aged 5 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 221 East Nineteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SHEERY —On Sunday, January 10, after a short and severe illness, Jasse Suserry, a member of the Thirteenth Precinct Police for many years, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family, the members of the Police I epartment, also the members of Engine Company No. 41, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 61 Columbia street, on Toesday, at twelve o'clock. Staw.—At Astoria, on Sunday, January 10, after a short but severe illness, Innex, the youngest daughter of Henry and Mahala Shaw, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, from the residence of her parents.

SEEVEN.—On Saturday, January 9, at his late residence.

SERVIN.—On Saturday, January 9, at his late residence

artena the interest, on Ideeday, from the residence of her parents.

SLEVIN.—On Saturday, January 9, at his late residence, 180 Mott street, after a short but severe illness, in the 58th year of his age, David, Slevin, of the parisin of Bromore, county Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, particularly those of his brother Patrick, and his sons, Edward, James and John, are requested to attend the funeral, on Theeday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Patrick's cathedral, where a sociam high mass will be offered for the repose of his soci.

Philadelphia, Cincinnatiand Chicago papers please copy. Thomrsos.—On Sanday evening, January 10, at the residence of his father-in-law, E. F. Rogers, Esq., 145 East Twenty seventh street, Changes S. Thomrsos, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Gosben, Orange Co. N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

Van Buren.—On Saturday, January 9, of typhold fever, William A., only son of Dr. William H. and Louisa Van Buren, grandson of Dr. Valentino Mott, aged 16 years and 10 months.

A requiren mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Approximation of the color of the color of the color of the color.

Buren, grandson of Dr. Valentine Mott, aged 16 years and 10 months.

A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's church, Tweety-eighth street, this (Alonday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Wood, —On Saturday evening, January 9, Mrs. Huldan Wood, aged 100 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and these of her grand-children, Mrs. Jacob Vaication, Rev. George W. Woodruff and John Trimble, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afteraous, at four o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Valentine, 113 East Twelfth street, without further invitation.

A STATED MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN'S Union Democratic Club of the Fourteenth district, Twentieth ward, will be held this (Monday) evening, at McCaffrey's, Seventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will be before the meeting.

PATRICK McCaFFREY, Fresident. JAMES O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD McKeon Democratic Association will be held on Monday evening, Jan. II, 1861, at 8 o'clock F. M., at No. 7 Mulberry street. Purctura attendance is requested to ak members, By order of MicHarl DUNN, President pro tem.

THE PHEASANT RESTAURANT AND OYNTER Saloon, some of Nigoteenth street and Broadway. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of New York intal he has opened-the above exhibitment in a superior manner, regardless of expanse, where may be found, at all hours the choicest of ments, poultry, game, oyaters, alle, wines, Ac., that the market affords, hoping, yetrict attention to business to merit the patrenage of the public, which he would be happy to excommodate. Board on the chaptest terms by the day or week. Free lunch from 19 to 12 o'clock.

THOMAS MARGRAVES.

WHITNEY HOUNE RESTAURANT—BROADWAY, street, Open all night, for the accommodation of ball and other parties.

BILLIARDS.

NOTICE—BILLIARD SALOON EEPBRS WILL and it to their advantage to buy Billiard Balis at F. GROTE's Manufactury, No. 78 Felton street, corner of Gold street, warre they can find the largest and bus seasoned stock of Builard Balis always on hand at reduced prices. Billiard Balis readjusted and colored at short notice.

THE STRIKES.

STRIKE.—THE MACHINISTS STRIKE STILL CONStrings and meet daily at 187 Bowers. At a large meeting, a sembled on the 6th enst. It was resolved enantmonsby to adhere to the original resolutions.

JUHN FORRANCE, President.

B. Lenguage, Secretary.

HOOFLAND'S QUEENAY MITTE

DISPASES RESULTING PROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S HOOFLAND'S HOOFLAND'S HOOFLANDS HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS. GERMAN BITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS.

GERMAN BITTERS. GERMAN BITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS. GERMAN EITTERS, GERMAN BITTERS. GERMAN BITTERS. GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES. HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION. HAVE MORE TESTIMONY,

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCE FOR THEM THAN ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET. WE DEFY ANY ONE TO CONTRADICT THIS ASSER-

TION, AND WILL PAY \$1,000 To any one that will produce a certificate published by us-that is not genuine.

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered stomach. OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS,

BOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:nstipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Addity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust
for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Erectations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and
Dillicuit
Breathing, Fluttering at
the Heart,
Choking or Ruffocating Sensations

Choking or Ruffocating Sensations
when in a Leving Fosture, Dimbess

Dots or Webs before
the Sight,
Fever and Dull
Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Ferspiration, Yellowness of the San and Byes, Pain
in the Side, Hack, Chest, Limba, &c.; Sudde
ushes of Heat, Burning in the Fieth, Counings of Evil and Great Depression of

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC. CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISHBY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, BUT IS THE BEST TONIO IN THE WORLD. READ WHO SAYS SO --

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, paster of the Baptist church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly benedicial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this hat and calling the attention of those afficted with the discusses for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benedit the afficied, and is "not a run drink." Yours truly.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronick.
Although not diposed to

y invited, at two arteenth medicines of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, all two arteenth medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the loope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Pr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was projudies; against them for may years, under the I was prejidled against them for many years, moor to impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixtre. In minimized to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudles by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued deblisty. The case of three bottles of these Bitters of the balling of the present year was followed by evisions which beaming one present year was followed by evisions which I had not felt for six months before, and had aimens despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia,

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia, (From the Rev. Jos. H. Kemnard, pastor of the Tenth Baptist church.)

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate spiner. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I depart for once from my usual course to excress my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may full; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. RENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street, Philadelphia.

Eighth, below Coales after.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Drau Sin-Pesconal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bittens prepared by your as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours, Iruly, N RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner. Paster of Hedding M. E. Church.

Dr. Jackson-Dran Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to any that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Paster of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Bartist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dean Ste—I feel it a pleasure thus, or my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afficied with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfectived by that formenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general declifity, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Rexborough Bapties Church.
Dr. Jackson:—Dran Sin—I feet it due to your excellent preparation, Hooftand German Bitters, to add my sestimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been every materially benefited. I confidently resomment the article where I meet with cases similar to my own and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully, yours.

T. WINTER, Resborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed church, Rutztown, Berks county, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jacksov. - Respecting Sin-1 have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty sears, and have never need any medicine that did me as much need as Hoofand's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, siter having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect.

J. S. HERMAN.

FRICES.

Large size (holding nearly double quantity). \$1 per bottie—half dozen. \$5.

Small size, 75 cents per bottle—half dozen. \$5.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the rapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put of by any of the informating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, neutrally packed, by express. Principal office and manufactory,

PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, (Successors) to C. M. Jackson & Co. PROPRIETORS.

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From the Land dealers in every town in the United States. NEW YORK AGENCY.

HELMROLD'S DRUG AND UHRMICAL WARRHOUSE. 694